

LAW *AND* ORDER

Vol. 3

October, 1955

No. 10



Guest Editorial

Joseph B. Johnson
Governor of Vermont

A Day with a Police Dispatcher

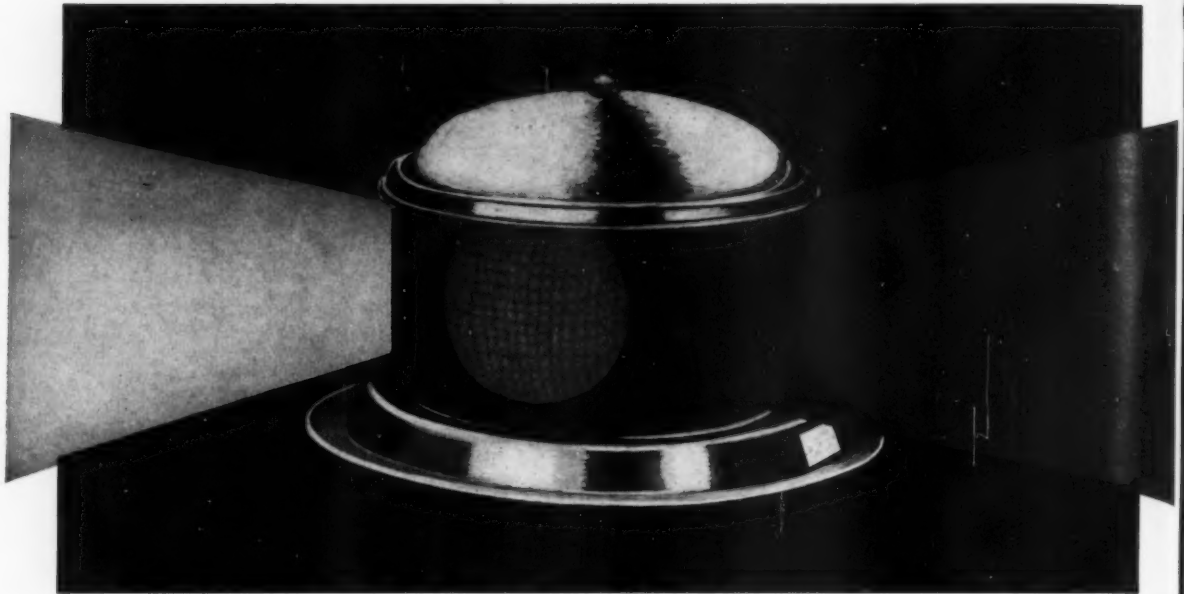
Rochester's (N. Y.) Answers
The Youth Problem

Police Put Brakes On Reckless
Driving

Chiefly Chatter
Roy F. Alexander
Chief of Police
Robbins, N. C.

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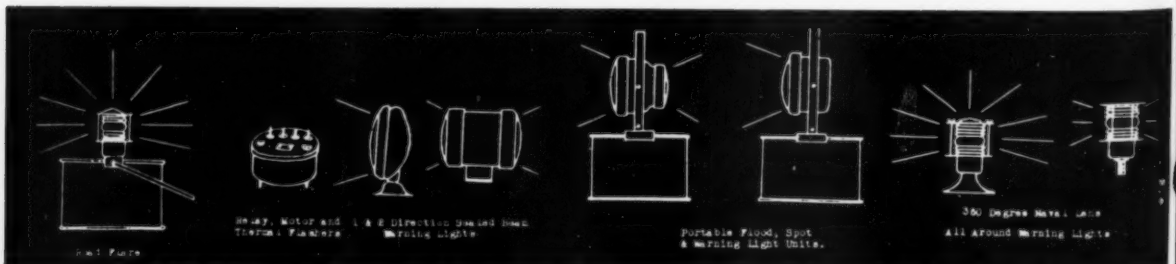
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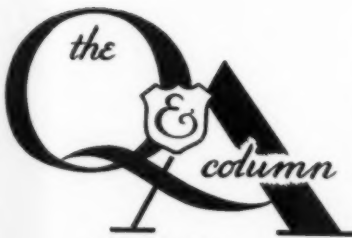
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Compiled by
John I. Schwarz,
Chief of Police, Easton, Penna.

- Q. What is a court?
A. A court is a place where justice is judiciously administered. A court is a tribunal, presided over by one or more judges for the exercise of such judicial power as has been conferred on it by law.
- Q. What is the meaning of the term "Appellate Courts?"
A. Appellate Courts are courts of appeal.
- Q. What happens at a hearing before a minor judiciary?
A. Testimony is heard and evidence may be presented in order to determine in the opinion of the minor judiciary, where there is sufficient evidence to warrant any further legal action.
- Q. Can bail be entered for a further hearing before a Justice of the Peace?
A. Yes, he can continue the hearing until a later date if expedient. This might be due to the inability of witnesses to attend the hearing.
- Q. What do you mean by "Waiving a hearing?"
A. To forego hearing. To give up claim to or to dispense with a hearing.
- Q. What is a "Material Witness?"
A. A witness who is considered absolutely essential for the successful prosecution of the case.
- Q. How would you definitely insure the presence of a material witness at a trial in court?
A. You may hold him under bail or by commitment to the county jail.
- Q. What is the start of procedure against a Material Witness?
A. By complaint as in criminal prosecution.
- Q. What is the difference between an Oath and an Affirmation?
A. Basically they are the same and are equally binding upon the witness. An oath consists of a solemn declaration that one speaks the truth with an appeal to God as a witness, while an affirmation is an equally solemn statement without the taking of an oath. Generally, persons with some religious scruples, or persons of certain religious faiths will not take an oath and "Affirm" instead.
- Q. If a man is under bail for his appearance in Court and he fails to appear at the proper time, what happens to the bail?
A. It is forfeited.

(Continued on Page 19)

LAW AND ORDER

AN INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL CONCERNED WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

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Contents

THE Q AND A COLUMN Compiled by Chief John I. Schwarz, Easton, Pa.	3
GUEST EDITORIAL Joseph B. Johnson, Governor of Vermont	4
ON THE BEAT, PRIMARY POLICE FUNCTIONS Part III The Patrol. An In-Service Training Aid by Bruce Holmgren	5
A DAY WITH A POLICE DISPATCHER by Dick Whittemore, Dispatcher, Bangor (Me.) Police Dept.	6
ROCHESTER'S (N.Y.) ANSWER TO THE YOUTH PROBLEM by Capt. Henry H. Jensen, Director of Youth Bureau and P.A.L. in Rochester, N. Y.	12
WEAPON-WISE: HANDLOADING A monthly feature by David O. Moreton	20
POLICE PUT THE BRAKES ON RECKLESS DRIVING by Anthony and Mariotta Marcin. A new system of processing traffic violations in the State of Illinois	16
POLICE EQUIPMENT NEWS	18
CHIEFLY CHATTER Roy F. Alexander, Chief of Police, Robbins, N. C.	22
NEWS AND NOTES	23
"ACCORDING TO LAW . . ." Edited by Irving B. Zeichner	28
FROM THE EDITOR	29

ABOUT THE COVER:

A Greensboro (N.C.) police officer is prepared for the Halloween pranksters. The bag contains cookies and says "This is no trick — It's a treat."

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BPA

GUEST EDITORIAL

Joseph B. Johnson

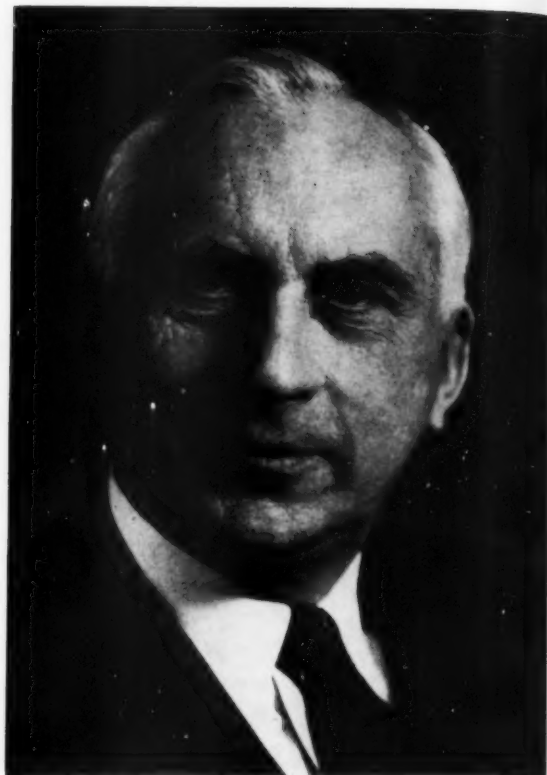
WE NEED THE trained police officer. The people of my state not only need him, they want him. It is, I think, especially significant that the people want him.

Fortunately, the time has long gone by when the policeman is regarded by us as an enemy of the citizen. On the contrary, the policeman nowadays finds himself entering the service at a time when the ordinary citizen has come to regard the policeman as his servant and his friend. This was not always the case. It reflects the changed scope of the policeman's duties in the middle of the twentieth century.

It is not so long ago that the law enforcement of the state was performed almost wholly by the local constable or the sheriff and his deputies within the county or by an occasional city policeman. The automobile, then the radio and the faster tempo of our life destroyed all that.

It is not so long ago, either, that the main job of the policeman was in the arrest of the criminal and the presentation by him to the courts for prosecution. The complexity of civilization, the increase of functions performed by the state, the change in the outlook in our penal institutions, and modern psychiatry have changed all that. Now the police officer is often not so much engaged in the punishment of the criminal as in the prevention of crime, or in the rehabilitation of some person who has fallen afoul of the law.

It is no longer the job of the police officer only to catch the law-breaker in the community. It is becoming increasingly his job to prevent law-breaking itself on the highway, or in the city, or in the home. In one sense, the policeman is being asked to do away with the very job for which he has been trained. While it is, for



Governor of Vermont

example, of overwhelming importance that he catch and arrest the law-breaker on the highway, it is increasingly his duty and of greater concern to the state to prevent the accident on the highway before it starts. Similarly, it has become his duty to prevent the juvenile delinquent from ever being sent to the reform school, and to prevent the reform school graduate from ever going to the state prison.

Nowadays, we do not want the police officer to fill our jails; we want him to prevent our jails from ever having to be filled.

The American policeman, the Vermont policeman, is not the agent of an unfriendly state. He is, on the contrary, the friendly protector of the people whom he serves. The police job, therefore, is prevention, and rehabilitation, rather than primarily punishment.

This means that the job is more complex than ever before; that it requires more highly trained personnel; that it involves an obligation on the part of the policeman to seek the ultimate causes of crime and root them out, rather than merely to catch the law-breaker after the crime is committed.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "JB Johnson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.



Primary Police Functions

An In-Service Training Aid

Part III The Patrol

by Bruce Holmgren



EDITOR'S NOTE: This month continues the Patrol series and the "Developing Observation" Technique.

Learn To Get Descriptions In Logical Order

Whether you are describing a person *you* saw or are questioning a citizen about a person *he* saw, your mental approach is the same. You seek to paint a portrait with words, point by point. Two warnings are in order: First, cover the subject in systematic, logical order. Second, avoid the use of suggestive or leading questions.

Remember that so-called statistics may not be important. Age, height, weight, color of hair and color of eyes may be far less important than the fact that the subject was missing several teeth and "whistled" as he spoke. It may be immaterial how tall he was as long as the victim remembers the robber's left index finger was cut off at the first joint.

Train Yourself First. An officer must learn how to observe people and things, himself, in order to be able to draw descriptions successfully from other people. This means that he "practices" on people he meets—or sees. A big problem is learning how to remember and describe the inconspicuous people—those of "average" height, weight and appearance, who at first glance would not stand out in any crowd.

However, the more an officer practices, the more skilled he gets at describing "ordinary" people. The more skilled he gets (because he learns to look for the differences) the better he can draw *useful* descriptions from others. We once worked with a veteran police officer (who later joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation) who was a master at descriptions.

Observation Pays Off. It was because he was highly alert to individual differences that he was able to come up with good descriptions. He had trained himself to a point where he could form conclusions with reasonable accuracy: To him, all insurance agents looked alike, all hotel bellmen (out of uniform) looked alike—and so on.

He had sharpened his ability to observe to a point where occupational types and mannerisms became readily apparent. With this sort of training he had no difficulty getting detailed descriptions from witnesses—without getting into the dangerous waters of leading or suggestive questions.

Sharpening Your Observations While On Patrol

Much has been said and written about what an officer should do on patrol—to develop his observation. Just a few of these oft-quoted pointers are important enough to justify repetition here. For example, aside from looking at people (a good officer remembers that every person on his beat whom he does not know is a suspect) an officer observes things and situations.

For one thing he looks at more than eye level. He looks up, down, all around. Apparently the human eye just does not naturally look up. The story of the burglars working on a roof in plain view is too well known to require comment. The point is that an officer must have a roving eye.

Floors Worth Watching. Another commonly cited suggestion is that of noting the condition of floors in premises that can be seen from the street. In their haste, burglars often leave merchandise strewn about the floor. Or, the officer (remembering what the normal condition usually is) may see that things are *different*—and hence, will investigate.

Likewise, doors, windows, coal chutes, etc. require attention. Sometimes a pane of glass is missing. A skilled officer spots it right away. Whether an officer is so accustomed to what is normal that he quickly spots something unusual, or whether it is because he observes doors and fastenings and such very closely—the fact remains that a good officer spots such things very quickly.

Important To Use All Of The Physical Senses

As suggested above, the job of learning to observe means learning to use *all* of the senses. For example, a patrolman must be alert to odors that are not normal. An obvious example is the smell of gas which may lead an officer to investigate (and thwart) a suicide attempt—or simply an accident. The smell of gasoline (at times and places it does not belong) may be a clue to possible trouble.

Now that we no longer have the Prohibition Act, the use of the sense of taste may seem of little value to law enforcement. But there are times when it can be important. The point is that an officer is alert. Certain gases and chemicals (leading to trouble requiring police action) may be odorless but still cause a sharp reaction. An officer who inhales a leaking refrigerator quickly appreciates his problem—such as escaping sulfur dioxide.

Important to Listen. Another sense that is a big factor in the job of developing observation is that of hearing. Aside from the obvious calls for help there are many times that what a policeman hears will lead him to a situation requiring action. A typical example is the case of emotion:

An officer who has developed his observation is able to spot the emotions registered by the tone of voice. He knows how to distinguish fear, anger and the like—as revealed by the voice of a person. This ability to distinguish emotions by tone of voice takes practice to develop. Some officers have learned it by listening to children at play—unaware of the presence of the listening officers.

Good Policemen Watch For Persons And Things "Out Of Place"

Another phase of the police task of observation is that of detecting or recognizing persons, things or situations that seem out of place. This is just another example of the importance of being able to spot what is other than normal. If an officer is fully aware of what any

(Continued on Page 14)



Dispatcher Dick Whittemore at Communications Desk. Telephones in rear left hand corner are tied in with the New England Civil Defense Warning set-up. Switches on the wall are for the four air raid sirens in different parts of the city. Running across the desk are two tapes. The upper one indicates box numbers when a fire alarm comes in. The lower tape hits the police box numbers every hour when the patrolmen pull in from their different beats. Upper right corner is the bank alarm bell, and side of it on top of the desk is the control box which shows which of the five downtown bank alarms is going off. Lower right is radio receiver with sending mike on the desk. The two dial phones are for incoming and outgoing calls tied in with all other phones in building by a series of buttons. There are two other phones at Dick's left elbow—one is a direct line to the Fire Dept. and the other is tied in with the Police call boxes downtown. Mike at the left is for the public address system within the station.

6:30 A.M.—**A**LARM CLOCK SOUNDED. Arose, shaved, dressed and had breakfast. (Two eggs, toast, coffee.)
7:15 A.M.—Temperature outside —22 below zero, barometer dropping. Car wouldn't start so rode in to the station with a neighbor.
7:30 A.M.—Arrived at Police Headquarters in time for roll call. Captain assigned men to cars and beats. Special orders and details read off. Squawk book read giving details of night's activities. Two men had been arrested on warrants for breaking, entering and larceny. A third man still wanted for same offense. Frank Baker, age 24, 5-10, 145 lbs., light complex., thin face, blond hair, blue eyes, may be driving a black Chevrolet coup, 1946 model, Maine reg. 526-483. Use caution, may be armed. State Police report two stolen cars, one out of Portland and one out of Lewiston. Make, models and registration numbers noted by all officers and patrolmen. Other squawks routine and cleared.
7:40 A.M.—Relieved night dispatcher on communications desk. Typed up Run Sheet and Roll Call sheets showing those present, on days off, and those out sick. Day Crew On Duty: Chief, 4 Captains, 3 Sergeants, 1 Policewoman, 7 Patrolmen on downtown beats, and 4 Prowl cars. (The four Captains head up the depart-

ments within Police Headquarters such as Identification, Detective, and Traffic. The fourth Captain is in charge of the day crew out on the street. He and one sergeant work in and out of the station wherever a commanding officer is needed. The dispatcher takes orders from these officers when they are in the Communications room. When they are out on business the dispatcher has to use his own best judgment.) 1 Sgt. out of Detective and one out of Juvenile Divisions.

7:45 A.M.—Cars 2, 5, 6. Covering East and West Side school crossings with two patrolmen from downtown beats. (All other crossings covered by women crossing guides.)

7:45 A.M.—Radio: "Car 4 patrolling Garland St." (This is a long street leading to one of the Junior High Schools and the students often cause mischief going or coming from school.)

7:50 A.M.—Phone call—funeral at 8:40.

8:02 A.M.—Phone call: Automobile Accident at corner of Buck and Main Sts. Car 4 pulled and sent to cover accident. (Car 4 only car available, others must stay on school crossings no matter how near they are to a call.)

8:10 A.M.—Phone: Dow Field Air Police want a prowler escort for pay-

roll run from bank to air base at 8:45.
8:14 A.M.—Radio: Car 4 called for a wrecker at Buck and Main. (Nearest garage called by phone. Wrecker sent.) Also local newspapers and TV station notified of accidents so they could get pictures before wreck hauled away.)

8:19 A.M.—Phone: Received call that a small store and filling station had been broken into and ransacked during the night. Detective Div. notified.

8:25 A.M.—Car 3 with detective sergeant sent to investigate break at store on outer Broadway.

8:30 A.M.—Radio: "Car 4 guarding Drive In Bank on State St." (This protection given every morning until tellers have locked themselves in.)

8:35 A.M.—Radio: Cars 2, 5, 6. Clear on crossings.

8:35 A.M.—Radio: "Car 2 cover funeral escort at 8:40. Car 5 cover payroll escort from bank to air base. Take one man and machine gun. 8:45."

8:37 A.M.—Phone: Woman called to report a prowler around her house last night. Told to call at once next time she saw or heard him.

8:40 A.M.—Radio: "Car 6 going to garage for service and gas."

8:42 A.M.—Phone: Call for Traffic Dept.

8:45 A.M.—Radio: "Car 4 clear at Drive In Bank."

8:50 A.M.—Phone: "Correct time please."

8:53 A.M.—Phone: Call for Juvenile Officer.

8:55 A.M.—Radio: "Car 6 clear of garage. Will be out of service on Circuit No. 1." (If needed he can see any call box light on Circuit No. 1.)



Police Dispatcher

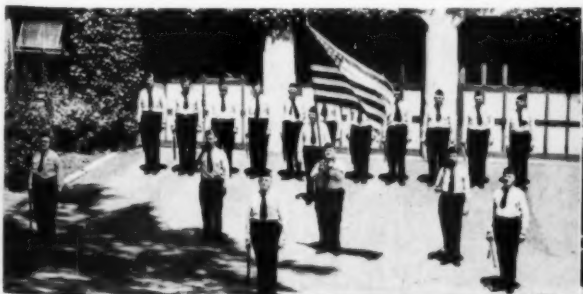
by

Dick Whittemore,

Bangor (Me.) Police Dept.

8:56 A.M.—Phone: Call for Identification office.
 8:57 A.M.—Radio: "Car 2 clear on funeral. Will pick up again 9:40 at church."
 9:00 A.M.—Radio: Car 4 called for a garage door. (Brought in hot coffee and doughnuts.)
 9:02 A.M.—Phone: Car parked front of 248 Hammond for 24 hours. Should be checked out.
 9:03 A.M.—Radio: "Car 5 clear on air base escort." Disp.—"Check car 248 Hammond St."
 9:05 A.M.—Phone: "Auto accident at Center and Cumberland Sts. Send ambulance."
 9:05 A.M.—Radio: "Car 2 proceed to Center and Cumberland. Accident, injury. Ambulance on way."
 Fire Dept. contacted and ambulance sent. Car 4 sent from headquarters to take pictures and measurements. Traffic Captain and Chief notified. Captain of day crew went with car 4.
 9:06 A.M.—Phone: Report loss of car keys in Abbott Sq.
 9:07 A.M.—Newspapers and TV station notified of accident.
 9:08 A.M.—Phone: "What are sirens blowing for?"
 9:09 A.M.—Phone: "What are sirens blowing for?"
 9:10 A.M.—Radio: Report from car 5 on car in front of 248 Hammond St. Check reg. see if stolen recently, or notify owner to move it. (If not stolen or owner cannot be contacted car will be towed to nearest garage and entered with full details in garage book.)
 9:12 A.M.—Radio: Ambulance driver reports woman D.O.A. (Dead on Arrival at Hospital.) Name: Mrs. Myrtle Frost, age 43, of 182 Essex St. City. Notify family.
 9:13 A.M.—Radio: "Car 6 back on air." "Go to 182 Essex and notify family of death. Stand by to give transportation if necessary."
 9:14 A.M.—Radio: "This is car 4. Send wrecker to accident scene. Also contact street dept. to clean up glass, and spread sand. Slippery intersection."
 9:14 A.M.—Phone: Nearest garage called to send wrecker. Street Dept. notified to clean up glass and spread sand. (Coffee cold.)

An Armistice Day Parade detail of Bangor Police officers and men who are all members of the American Legion.



9:15 A.M.—Phone: "What are visiting hours at the jail?"
 Phone: Report on lost dog with lengthy description.
 Phone: Call for the Chief.
 9:17 A.M.—Phone: Money ready at City Treasurer to go to bank.
 Radio: "Car 5 take money from City Hall to bank."
 9:20 A.M.—Police circuit phone: "Parking Meters No. 8, 256, 143, 586, and 12, out of order. Also send down another book of traffic violation tickets." (Drank cold coffee and ate half a doughnut. Better than nothing.)
 9:24 A.M.—Cars 2 and 4 clear on accident. Coming in to finish report. (Reporters from local newspapers and TV station pressing around door for more info. on accident and death.)
 9:25 A.M.—Radio: "Car 6 taking family to hospital." Re: dead woman. (Trying to type squawks between phone and radio calls.)
 9:28 A.M.—Radio: "Door for car 3." (Garage doors are operated by buttons in communications office.)
 9:30 A.M.—Radio: "All cars come to garage for car check." (Every morning all cars are checked for oil level and radiators for water or alcohol.)
 9:35 A.M.—Phone: Fire Dept. called saying State Hosp. sprinkler alarm had just come in. Fire trucks on the way.
 Car 5 sent to investigate fire.
 9:40 A.M.—Car 2 sent to escort funeral from church to cemetery.
 9:42 A.M.—Phone: Call for Chief.
 Phone: Call for traffic Dept.
 9:45 A.M.—Car 3. Juvenile officer to Junior High. Investigation.
 9:48 A.M.—Phone: People leaving town. Want house checked in absence.
 9:50 A.M.—Car 4 with Traffic Captain out on inspection tour. City wide. (Trying to keep up with squawks, run sheet, radio log and police box pulls.)
 Radio: Car 5 reports sprinkler line frozen. Cause of alarm.
 9:57 A.M.—Police box phone: Traffic light out of order at Washington and Exchange Sts. Meter Nos. 385 and 387 out of order.

This is the front of the Bangor Police Station facing on Court St. Equipment consists of five prowler cars, one 'Pattie' wagon, and a motorcycle with sidecar for downtown tagging. The



The 'Mall', looking south from Franklin St. The two large buildings at the left are Sears Roebuck, and the Eastern Trust and Banking Co. The Kenduskeag Stream runs through the center of the city and flows into the Penobscot River which bounds the south side of the city.

9:58 A.M.—Electrical Dept. notified of Traffic light trouble. Meter men given list of defective meters.
 10:00 A.M.—Civil Air Defence Warning Test acknowledged from New York. Brewer notified warning had been received. Entered on log.
 10:05 A.M.—Phone: Mrs. Duffy wants help getting husband into bed. (Patrolman Duffy had a stroke while on duty six months ago. Has been paralyzed ever since. Two men sent every morning to help him back to bed after a short period of sitting up.)
 Radio: "Car 6 pick up a man and go to Duffy's."
 10:08 A.M.—Phone: Long distance calling Detective Division.
 10:10 A.M.—Radio: "Car 2 clear on funeral. Out of service Circuit 2."
 10:12 A.M.—Phone: Minor accident at State and Forest Ave.
 Radio: "Car 5 cover accident State and Forest Ave. No injuries reported."
 10:14 A.M.—Radio: "Car 2 back in service."
 10:15 A.M.—Phone: Young woman's voice said she was going to kill herself. Luckily got her address before she hung up.

(Continued on next page)

white car is used on accidents because it carries the camera, tape measure and other special equipment for this purpose.



Looking west from the top of a building at the corner of State and Exchange St. in downtown Bangor.

Radio: "Cars 3 and 4 go to outer Union St. First house beyond tracks. Attempted suicide."

Chief and Captain in charge notified of above call. Ambulance crew at Fire Dept. alerted.

(Five minutes of silence. Waiting.)

10:20 A.M.—Radio: "This is car 3. Send ambulance at once. Girl shot herself in the belly. Still alive." Ambulance sent. Hospital notified. Lights put on all corner men to assist ambulance through traffic.

Radio: "Car 6 back in service."

10:21 A.M.—Phone: What are road conditions between here and Portland? "Call State Police."

10:25 A.M.—Radio: "Ambulance calling Headquarters. Put sirens on all corners. Taking rotary traffic circle. Right thru town. Shortest way." (Sirens turned on.)

10:26 A.M.—Phone: "What are the sirens for?"

Phone: "News office. What's up?"

"Suicide attempt. Give you the report later."

Police reporter at the door with questions.

Phone: "Do I Hear sirens? What's going on?"

10:30 A.M.—Phone: Traffic Captain from car 4 called to report girl's name and that she was still alive and will undergo an emergency operation. Mother should be contacted and brought to hospital.

10:32 A.M.—Radio: "Car 5 clear on accident." Dispatcher: "Car 5 go to Bangor Knitting Mill and pick up Mrs. Farnham take her to Hospital. Daughter just attempted suicide. In serious condition."

Phone: Call for traffic Dept.

Phone: Report of dog run over on Hammond St.

Phone: Call for juvenile officer. Out. Take message.

Captain of detective division stopped by to say he was going over to Superior Court.

(Found few minutes to catch up on paper work.)

10:45 A.M.—Radio: Car 6 picking up men for school. Put their lights on.

Radio: "Door for car 3."

Phone: Man reports hub cap stolen from his car. (Insurance Companies insist that all minor thefts be reported to police.)

11:00 A.M.—Cars 2 and 6 with three extra men and eight crossing guides cover the east and west side school crossings. Making sure that school crossings are covered is one of our most important assignments.

Phone: Lady reporting lost car keys. Can't get in her car. Locksmith contacted and sent to help her out.

Radio: Car 4 reports a bad hole on Garland St.

Street Department called and notified.

11:15 A.M.—Phone: Local funeral parlor called requesting an escort for a funeral leaving the home at 2:20 P.M. going to Mt. Hope Cemetery, upper gate. (This has to be typed on a squawk sheet and all corner men notified. Later, one of the cars that is free will be assigned to the escort.)

11:19 A.M.—Radio: "This is car 4. Taking kid to hospital. Hit in the eye with a snow ball. Give you name, age and address later."

Radio: Car 5 called in to say he had overtaken a Mass. car on Hammond St. for speeding and would be off the air for a few minutes while investigating. Reg. Mass. 556-329. (Prowl car drivers always give location and registration of car overtaken when they go off the air. This is an important precaution.)

Phone: Stoolie downtown called detective division with a tip.

11:22 A.M.—Two detectives left station in car 3. Destination: Pawn shop on Exchange St. (Water seeks it's own level. Exchange St. traps the scum when it sinks to the bottom—petty thieves, canned—heaters and stoolies. Pawn shops, taverns, cheap hotels and cab drivers thrive on what filthy money they can dig out of these unfortunate souls.)

11:30 A.M.—Lunch time. The desk is turned over to the captain in charge while the dispatcher retreats to a quiet place to examine what's in his lunch bucket. He has an hour in which to eat and try to relax his keyed up nerves. In case of an emergency he goes back on the desk, lunch or no lunch.

12:30 P.M.—Back on the desk. Check the run sheets to be informed as to what has happened during the past hour and to know where all the cars are.

Find a few minutes to catch up on reports.

12:50 P.M.—Phone: Taxi company called requesting an escort thru town for a cab carrying a woman about to give birth. Cab coming in Hammond. Cars 2, 4, 6 covering school crossings. Will have to send car 5. Hope he isn't too far out.

Radio: "Calling car 5. Pick up taxi coming in Hammond St. and give escort to hospital with sick woman." Radio: "This is car 5. Am on Union St. now. Will pick up at Union and Hammond."

Phoned Cab Co. and told them to radio their driver we would pick him up at Union and Hammond.

Contact made and woman reached hospital in time.

1:00 P.M.—Phone: Call from Exchange St. officer saying he had a layout and needed a car.

Car 2 was sent on this run and they brought an unconscious drunk to the station. He was booked and put in a cell to sleep it off.

1:05 P.M.—Radio: "Car 5 out of service for lunch at home."

Phone: "Accident at corner of Forest and State." "Anyone hurt?" "No."

Radio: Car 4 sent to cover this accident.

Phone: Man called to report a lost wallet.

Phone: Main St. officer called to report a hazardous health and fire condition in rear of a building on his beat. Rubbish, boxes and garbage piled in an alley.

Owner contacted and told to eliminate this condition at once.

Fire Department notified.

1:20 P.M.—Radio: "Car 4 clear on accident. Will be out of service at home for lunch."

Radio: Called car 6 to pick up juvenile officer and take him to one of the east side schools.

Car 3 returned to the station. The two detectives, on a tip, had picked up Frank Baker, the third accomplice on a breaking and entering charge.

1:25 P.M.—All cars and beat men notified that Frank Baker had been apprehended.

1:30 P.M.—Radio: "Car 5 back in service."

Phone: Man called to report that his car had just been stolen from Abbott Sq. Gave a full description of same.

Radio: "Calling all cars. Be on the lookout for a stolen car. 1952 Mercury, Monterey, two door, hard top, black above, cream below, Maine Reg. 130-337. Just stolen out of Abbott Sq."

All cars acknowledge except car 4 as he was out to lunch. He will be notified later.

Lights put on all beat men and they were given same info. on stolen car. Beat man nearest Abbott Sq. sent to make sure this man hadn't forgotten where he parked his car. Highway Department also checked to make sure they hadn't moved it in process of clearing snow. State Police called and given info. on stolen car.

All radio stations in area called and requested to put out a bulletin giving description of stolen car.

1:35 P.M.—Phone: "This is the Skeleton Key Bandit. You won't find any
(Continued on Page 10)



The new 1956 Ford Police Car is styled like the *Thunderbird*—long, low and fast on its feet

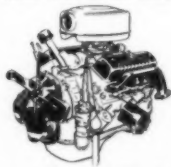
BIGGEST SAFETY NEWS IN POLICE CAR HISTORY...

NEW FORDS FOR '56 WITH EXCLUSIVE LIFEGUARD DESIGN



New Emergency Service Models

The double-duty '56 Ford Country Sedans (and Ranch Wagons) are easily converted into emergency ambulances with big loadspaces. All 1956 Fords have full-wrap windshields and tubeless tires for added safety.



New 215-h.p. Y-8 Interceptor Engine

It's a "powerhouse" for police car work. Developing a mighty 215 horsepower (with Fordomatic Drive), it includes performance-boosting Double Twin-Jet carburetion and dual exhausts as *standard*. All '56 Ford engines have 12-volt electrical systems for faster, surer starts. (Optional 6-volt system at extra cost.)

• No matter what your law enforcement or emergency vehicle requirements are, Ford is better equipped than ever to fulfill them in '56. You have a choice of tudor or fordor sedans; 6- or 8-passenger station wagons with either two or four doors; plus four great *short-stroke* engines—for superior performance and long-lasting durability. And in all models you have a choice of exclusive Lifeguard design features found only in Ford cars. Ask your Ford Dealer for the whole story—TODAY!

Ford's Lifeguard Steering Wheel

Three equally spaced spokes from wheel rim to a recessed deep center effectively absorb strong impact pressures and help protect driver's chest from steering column.

Ford's Lifeguard Door Latches

They're *double-grip* designed to reduce the possibility of doors springing open under impact and occupants being thrown out. Closed doors also mean more safety in event of roll-over.

Ford's Lifeguard Padding

Padding material for instrument panel and sun visors is optional in all models. Tests show it is five times as shock absorbent as foam rubber.

Ford's Lifeguard Seat Belts

These optional safety items exceed the rigid CAA requirements for aircraft and are securely anchored to the all-steel flooring reinforced by wide-area steel plates.

FORD HEAVY-DUTY OPTIONS PAY FOR THEMSELVES IN LOWER SERVICE COSTS

Seats with heavy-duty springs front and rear. • Heavy-duty front and rear springs and shock absorbers. • Heavy-duty radiator plus extra-cooling fan. • 11" heavy-duty clutch. • Heavy-duty generators and alternator-rectifier systems. Heavy-duty black rubber floor mats. • All-vinyl upholstery and interior trim.

For further information circle #14 on Readers Service Card

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THAT'S DESIGNED FOR
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by **Sawyer**



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● Sizes to fit all policemen . . . lightweight coats to fit all police-women.

● Coated inside as well as outside with choice of Rubber or Neoprene Latex. Guaranteed 100% waterproof . . . will not peel.

● Seams guaranteed not to leak or come apart.

● Lighter in weight but tougher — more pliable, flexible — easier to work in.

● Will fold or roll neatly . . . more compactly.

● Will not mildew even if folded damp.

● Snap closures in front, bottom vent in rear — larger arm sockets permit free movement — larger cut-through slash pockets accommodate bulky books — no lining to snag on firearms.

Cap-covers to match . . . three sizes — S-M-L



THE H. M. SAWYER & SON CO.
20 Thorndike St. Cambridge, Mass.

For further information circle #26 on R. S. Card

fingerprints at 199 Essex St. I was there last night." Hung up. Strange call. Sounded like a kid calling from a phone booth. This info. was handed along to the Detective Division.

1:38 P.M.—A detective left in car 3 for 199 Essex St.

Phone: "There has been a car parked across my driveway all day and we can't back our own car out. I wish you policemen would do something about this. They do it all the time. We are tax payers and entitled to a little service."

"Yes ma'am, we'll be right up."

1:45 P.M.—Phone: Detective called from 199 Essex St. saying that the house had been entered and ransacked while the owners were away. Requested that we send up another man with the fingerprint kit. Said the owners were in Florida but a brother had been contacted and was coming over.

Radio: "Door for car 4."

Car 4 sent at once to 199 Essex St. with fingerprint kit. Also given info. on stolen car.

Radio: "Car 2 out for lunch at Atlantic Lunch."

Radio: Car 5 sent to High St. to investigate car parked across driveway.

2:10 P.M.—Phone: "My husband has deserted me and the kids. We haven't had any money for three weeks. What can I do?"

"Come in to the station ma'am, and see one of the Captains. He can advise you on how to swear out a warrant for non-support."

Radio: Car 5 called saying he had taken care of car on High St. O.K.

Car 5 was dispatched to cover funeral leaving the home at 2:20 P.M. Lights put on corner men to notify them of funeral coming thru.

Phone: "Will there be a dance at City Hall tonight?"

Phone: "Who do I call about garbage collection?"

2:15 P.M.—"Car 2 back in service. Will check meters and house checks on east side."

Phone: From City Clerk saying he had commitment papers made out for a woman on Clarinton St. Needed doctors signatures.

Car 6 sent to pick up papers at city hall.

2:22 P.M.—Car 4 had reported clear five minutes earlier and was checking outer Stillwater Ave. He called in on radio at this time to report that he had found car reported stolen out of Lewiston by State Police.

State Police in Orono called and notified of location of stolen car. Said they would take care of it, process etc.

Phone: Man called from Clarinton St. saying that his wife was to be committed to the State Hospital for the Insane this afternoon and that she had become violent and he needed help.

2:25 P.M.—Radio: "Car 2, pick up a

man and go to Clarinton St. Bring woman to be committed to the station, if violent."

Car 6 told to bring papers to station. Phone: "What is the correct time please?"

2:30 P.M.—Radio: "This is Car 2. Bringing woman into station. Get doctors as soon as possible. She's hard to hold. Husband with us."

Family physician and another doctor called to come to station at once.

Radio: "Door for car 2."

Woman jumped out of car on arrival in garage. She made a dash for communications room window and broke glass with her fist. Glass flew all over dispatcher and desk. Woman cut her hand badly and required first aid treatment on the scene. Seemed like hours before the doctors arrived to sign the commitment papers. In the meantime this woman was hollering and screaming and tearing at the officers who were trying to restrain her.

2:45 P.M.—Car 2. Left for hospital with insane woman and papers properly filled out. (Janitor called and cleaned up the glass. Window replaced shortly thereafter.) (Someone brought in a coke. Tasted mighty good.)

Phone: Beat man reports several meters out of order.

Man comes to the window with a beef about a traffic ticket. Sent to Traffic Dept.

Phone: "Please contact Officer Kelley and tell him to call home. His daughter is very ill."

Box light put on. Officer Kelley located and given message.

3:00 P.M.—Final school session for the day. Cars 5 and 6 with rest of regular crossing crew covering.

Phone: "How old does a bull have to be before he is required by law to have a ring in his nose?"

This was a new one. Dispatchers are seldom stumped but this one took the prize. Got the phone number and told her we'd call back. The captain in charge got the city ordinance book down off the shelf, dusted off the state law book and started looking for laws pertaining to animals. Could find nothing governing rings in bulls' noses. Humane Society contacted and said they would look into it.

When woman was called and given above information she said that this young bull next door was always getting loose and scaring the neighborhood to death. Told her there was a law against cattle roaming loose and that we would investigate and prosecute if necessary. Matter turned over to detective division. (Never heard any more about this case.)

Detective Division called and said they had checked with the hospital and the young woman who had shot herself was going to pull thru O.K. (This is always welcomed information.)

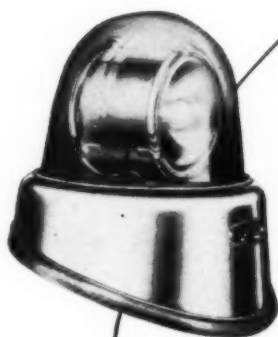
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MORE accidents and —
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The FEDERAL Beacon Ray light gives you
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For further information circle #13 on Readers Service Card

October, 1955

11



WORKING WITH AND FOR the youth of the community is no *new* idea in Rochester, New York. Way back in the 1940's the progressive, fore-

sighted leaders of Rochester were alerted to the growing need for a program to curb delinquency among the youth of the City. The pros and cons of the problem were discussed and then it was brought to the attention of the city administration, with the result that in the Fall of 1947 the City Council created the Youth Bureau with its cooperating recreation unit, the Police Athletic League. The Youth Bureau was delegated to study the causes of juvenile delinquency and to initiate and develop programs that would be of particular interest to the boys and girls, and thus curb and prevent delinquency.

Founded on forthright principles which inspire an understanding operation, the director and personnel of the Youth Bureau of the Rochester Police Department believe it is wiser and far cheaper to prevent delinquency than to commit and salvage young people. The first step taken was to send eight young, well-trained *Police Officers* to the University of Rochester for a concentrated course in Sociology.

Originally the Youth Bureau had headquarters in the City Hall. But it soon outgrew that spot. Now it is housed in a building of its own, a former police station that was closed up. The building was renovated and has been equipped as a recreation center as well as present headquarters for the Youth Bureau and P.A.L.

Under the enthusiastic and competent leadership of Police Captain Henry H. Jensen and his staff of specially trained, efficient Police Officers, the Youth Bureau and Police Athletic League in Rochester has become an organization that plays a part second to none in the everyday life of hundreds of boys and girls. It also creates a parent-child relationship that builds better citizens.

It's no accident that Rochester's Youth Bureau and P.A.L. has accomplished so much in the few short years since it was organized, and is still performing an outstanding job in the community. It has to its advantage the fact that it is operating as a separate bureau with its own budget, under the Department of Public Safety. It is co-sponsored by the New York State Youth Commission.

The Police officers chosen to make the personal contacts, and direct and plan programs, were picked for their knowledge of how to intelligently approach young people, their experience in handling youth and their problems, their record of performance in some special field, such as athletics, particular aptitude, personality, family interest, church and civic community relationships. In other words, we sought only a man or woman who was respected by young people and their parents as well, and who understands children, and parents "who have children in trouble." Because of their varied duties, the staff of Rochester's Youth Bureau is ex-

Rochester's (N.Y.) Answer to the Youth Problem

by
Capt. Henry H. Jensen
Dept. Public Safety

**Director of Youth Bureau
and P.A.L., Rochester, N.Y.**



empted from regular police duty. Their job is solely with and for "tomorrow's citizens."

Every Officer in the Youth Bureau keeps abreast of trends and treatment of youth problems. Each receives In-Service Training at the University of Rochester, St. Lawrence University and various other institutions of higher learning that at intervals offer courses that will enable them to better serve the Rochester youth public.

Here again it can be pointed out that the basis of operation of Rochester's Youth Bureau is the belief that it is better to become friendly with the boys and girls of the area than be considered the "right hand of the law" and someone from whom to steer clear and shy away.

Rochester is the kind of city that wants a job well done. It must be a credit to the community. Actually Rochester is unique in many respects. It's because of the kind of people who call Rochester home. It's truly a city of homes. Few towns can boast the highly technical, trained employees for which Rochester is noted. Employees in Rochester enjoy the highest wage scale per worker in the United States. There is a closely knit family relationship that is evidenced by its great number of churches and church membership. The citizens of Rochester get back of projects and push hard once facts and figures are presented to them. Rochesterians help each other. And proof of this is that every drive goes over the top, regardless of the group who has a need and goal that must be met.

With this brief sketch of Rochester and its population, it's very easy to see why the Youth Bureau and P.A.L. have such an outstanding record.

In Rochester, delinquency doesn't get a chance to get the upper hand. The Youth Bureau keeps posted on the nature and extent of delinquency. All local agencies and municipal departments cooperate to obtain solutions and to detect vulnerable children with serious behaviour problems. And their economic level is never considered.

(Continued on Page 15)



Top Left: The City of Rochester railroad layout. **Right:** Entrance to P.A.L. model railroad Heaven. Real Railroad train platform donated by N. Y. Central Railroad. **Middle Left:** Some of P.A.L.'s boxing group with Sgt. Henry W. Smith, Instructor. **Right:** Chief William A. Winfield, "A big PAL to some small P.A.L.'s. **Bottom Left:** The members

of the Rochester Yacht Club each year take 20 sailing and yachts and turn the ships over to the P.A.L. Our "Million \$ Navy" has a day of fun on Lake Ontario. 220 girls and boys have a wonderful time. **Right:** P.A.L. Bowlers—over 600 children.

On The Beat (Continued from Page 5)

given "normal" situation should be, he quickly observes what is different.

Spotting "What Is Wrong." For example, a large city detective once solved some cases through the apprehension of one man. This person was involved in various robberies. When the detective saw this man, an ex-convict, in a neighborhood where he did not logically belong, and carrying a brief case, he took him into custody.

According to the press, the brief case contained the proceeds of at least one of the robberies involved. The point is that the suspect set himself apart: (1) He was seen in a neighborhood in which he seemed "out of place" since he did not live nor work there. (2) He was carrying a brief case, which impressed the officer as being inconsistent with the man's activities.

No Undue Harassment! Lest this account implies that we recommend haphazard investigation of ex-convicts as a short cut to the solution of crime, we hasten to add that no such thought is intended. Further, a good policeman does not "hound" such persons and does not resort to informal means to restrict their activities.

But the fact remains that the suspect set himself apart from the normal scene. If he hadn't had the brief case or if he hadn't been outside his usual areas of activity he probably would have gone undetected. This merely serves to emphasize the main idea of observation—to look for the differences, to spot the unusual.

(Note: Since our knowledge of the facts of the case is somewhat skeletal, we are not stating that this alert officer did or did not make a valid arrest as such, but we

assume he did. In our state, as in many others, an arrest without warrant requires (1) a crime actually committed, (2) the officer must have knowledge of its having been committed and (3) must have reasonable grounds for believing the person arrested committed it.

Thus, he cannot make the arrest first, then later find out about the crime and try to relate the arrest back to the crime. He must know of the crime first and have reasonable grounds for believing the person he is arresting is the one who committed the crime.)

What People Do To Set Themselves Apart

There are many ways in which people may conduct themselves by which they arouse the suspicion of an alert police officer. Unusual acts they do, their ways of dressing, or things that they say—these are some of the points to watch. Or, it may be what they do not do rather than what they actually do, that arouses attention.

Even in the larger communities, where it is difficult if not impossible to spot strangers on a beat, there are things a person may do or not do—that attract police attention. An officer should watch out for the person who seems to pay too much attention to him as well as the person who ignores him in a situation where a normal person would not ignore the officer. A good policeman is particularly alert to those who are loitering.

May Be Look-Outs. An obvious case is that of the look-out for the burglar gang. This person may try to engage the officer's attention, occupy him in conversation or otherwise seek to divert him from his basic task of observing what is going on. However, experience seems to indicate that such a person's effort to make conversation is sufficiently unnatural or forced that an alert officer spots it for what it is.

Another problem is that of the person who has already committed a crime and seeks to "blend" with the landscape or who is about to commit one and is trying to ascertain if the absence or inattention of the officer will make the opportunity to do so. An officer can quickly find out through casual conversation whether he is talking with a bona fide resident or an actual or potential offender.

Won't Have The Answers. A person seeking to pass himself off as a resident simply will not have the answers to seemingly innocent queries about people and places in the area. Of course, some criminals are well versed in local geography and can give surprisingly accurate and convincing answers. The test of a good officer is his ability to spot the "phony" and act accordingly.

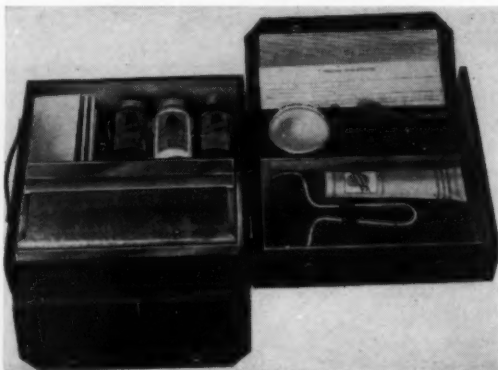
Some People Give Themselves Away By What They Do

A commonly cited example is the case of the thief who is not familiar with the controls of a car just stolen. Many experts warn officers on patrol to be alert to the person (other than an inept woman driver) who does not seem to know how to drive the car. Younger criminals particularly, however, are usually able to drive any car, and this factor may not apply.

Even so, an officer should be alert to it. The auto thief who has never driven a car with power brakes is in for a surprise the first time he does so. Too, other types of criminals give themselves away (to an observing officer) by what they do. They may drive around

(Continued on Page 24)

FAUROT SQUAD CAR KIT No. 637



637 SQUAD CAR KIT—A compact kit designed for Detectives and Investigators with limited car space. Its unique construction permits the taking of finger prints with but a few seconds of preparation. In addition, it has the basic powders, brushes and lifters, at your finger tips, to make instant search for finger print evidence.

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Finger Print Ink	Black Latent Powder
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8" x 8" Cards	Instructions

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EQUIPMENT

For further information circle #12 on Readers Service Card



Rochester (Continued from Page 12)

The Youth Bureau staff are familiar figures before groups of every sort; The P.A.L. insignia is readily identified in every nook and corner of the city. It's the practice of the uniformed members to appear at school assemblies, before forum and discussion groups and clubs, to be guest speakers on radio and television where they freely talk over the fundamentals of sound family life, training and ideals so youth will better understand the responsibility of parenthood and of being a good citizen.

Youth Bureau personnel in Rochester lead an active life. Proof of the scope of their activity is illustrated by the fact that in 1954 talks on crime prevention were given and selected films dealing with problems common to family life and how they were solved, and the growing up process of youth were shown before 78 different groups such as P.T.A., Kiwanis, Rotary and the like. More evidence that Rochester's Youth Bureau fully realizes successful operation of its program must include parents, too.

True, there has been a slight increase in delinquency in Rochester during the past year. But Rochester, like other communities, at the present time must cope with the harvest of World War II babies. However, the problem is not considered so great that it can't be cured and overcome. 1954 saw only 222 juvenile arrests in Rochester. Compared nationally, Rochester may well be considered in an enviable position.

Rochester has not had a single case of illegal narcotics among juveniles for the past 12 years. Vandalism in Rochester is way below national figures. Rochester is proud that it has no vicious gangs among young people and thus no organized gang warfare.

The Youth Bureau is ever on the watch to clean up literature. Back in 1949 it initiated "War on Crime Comic Books" and since then, this effort is periodically publicized through Parent Teachers organizations, veterans and Legion groups, plus the generous cooperation of local press, radio and television.

The "Stolen Car" problem by teenagers has been reduced to nearly half by the efficient work of the Youth Bureau Police Officers, in cooperation with other members of the Police Dept.

It takes more than "talk and pictures and a written program outline" to prevent juvenile crime and keep it at Rochester's low level. And this is where P.A.L. plays a big part in Rochester's youth picture.

Membership in it is open to any boy or girl 5 years of age or older, regardless of race, color or creed.

(Continued on Page 29)

Top to Bottom: A group of P.A.L. Day Campers.

Capt. H. H. Jensen (right) and Sgt. Henry W. Smith with two of the boys in P.A.L.

Over 800 Teenagers can dance at one time on the largest dance floor. It has 4 TV sets, a 40 ft. snack bar and individual tables and chairs just like a nite club . . . It is called the P.A.L. Stardust Room.

Sgt. Thomas A. Cellura explains a Crime Prevention Exhibit to some P.A.L.'s.

THREE YEARS AGO, Illinois police enforcement officers and court officials were at wits end. The population of the state was increasing almost 100,000 each year, and as more and more people began driving, the annual traffic fatality figure reached alarming proportions.

Along with this increasing number of traffic accidents was a seeming disregard for laws of the road. In Chicago, for example, only about 20 per cent of the motorists receiving traffic violation tickets were paying their fines before the court date. Of the other 80 per cent whose cases went on court call sheets, only half were appearing.

Result? A tremendous and expensive burden was being thrown on police, who had to deliver warrants to four out of every ten people issued tickets.

Today all that is changed.

In 1954, Illinois' traffic fatalities were down 120 from the year before, even though the state's population continued to skyrocket and more than half a million new licenses were issued throughout the year. The 1955 record promises to be even better.

DOE		JOHN		100531	
123 GOOD ST THERE ILL				MO, DAY YEAR	
				BIRTHDATE	
REMARKS: Requested restricted driving permit June 30, --Not granted--See report from State Police.					
TYPE	ACTION DATE	LAW	OFFENSE	DRIVERS LICENSE	BIRTHDATE
ACT.	NO. DAY YEAR			NUMBER	NO. DAY YEAR
99	07233	1	049	X1234567	100531
99	10153	1	032	X1234567	100531
4	01304	4	042 12	X1234567	100531
75	03104			X1234567	100531
99	06154	1	048	X1234567	100531
3	06184	2	034 2	X1234567	100531

Easy-to-process control file cards show the drivers accumulated traffic violations. Birthdate and driver's license number of the offender are included in each posting. If they don't tally, an accuracy check is made.

In Chicago, the warrant pile has faded to a shadow of its former self. Police are delivering warrants on only 5 per cent of the motorists issued tickets. For, 73 per cent of the drivers receiving tickets now appear voluntarily to pay their fines before the court date, and another 14 per cent of the cases are being settled by court appearance.

What's more, the city that seemed to be becoming a traffic deathtrap three years ago, has been awarded the National Safety Council's top traffic safety award.

What marks the state's remarkable traffic safety progress?

Probably the greatest single factor was the introduction, in 1953, of an entirely new Drivers License law for the state of Illinois. Based on the uniform act drawn up by the President's Committee on Highway Safety, and incorporating the suggestions of law enforcement officers and traffic experts, this new law is designed to take unfit drivers off Illinois highways before they kill.

Here are some of the provisions of the law, which have caused police officials to term it the most advanced in the country:

- An active driver control file recording violations is kept on each motorist. Central headquarters for the file is in Springfield.
- The Secretary of State is given discretionary authority which permits him to suspend or revoke drivers licenses when there is an indication that a driver is unfit.
- A motorist accused of violating the law must surrender his drivers license, or else post bail, until his case is settled (his receipt acts as a temporary license while his case is pending.)
- Driver license examination functions are consolidated and uniform, and all fall under the Secretary of State's jurisdiction.

At the state capital, a file is kept on each traffic violator. Recorded are the motorist's name, address, date of birth, and driver license number. Every time he is convicted of a moving violation, note of it is made on his file card.



Police Put Brakes on

**New Illinois Law Takes
Unfit Drivers off Roads
Before They Kill**

Habitually reckless drivers, chronic speeders, and accident repeaters lose their license when their offenses indicate they cannot or will not follow safe driving rules.

When a motorist's license is revoked or suspended, his name and address are sent to the chief of police in his home town, the county sheriff, and the state's attorney. Then, when a driver who is carrying no license is stopped, a call to the district police station and quick checking of the file shows whether his license is valid.

Periodic neighborhood checks by district police officers show whether the person is using his car during the revocation or suspension period. If he is, he will receive a mandatory jail sentence of up to one year, and may be fined as much as \$1,000. He is also ruled off the road for an additional period of time.

One of the most effective clauses of the new law is the one providing for "license in lieu of bail." Under this provision, any motorist charged with a moving violation must either surrender his driver's license to the officer, or else go with the officer to the nearest police station and post a cash bail. If the motorist chooses to surrender his license, he is given a receipt

—which acts as a temporary license—until his case has been settled, at which time his license may be returned to him.

Chicago's Acting Chief of the Police Traffic Division, L. A. Capparelli, has called this provision (incorporated chiefly at the suggestion of police officers) one which puts "teeth" into traffic enforcement, and deters defendants from ignoring summonses. Evidence since the new law went into effect indicates the system does just that.

If a motorist is arrested for drunken driving, reckless driving, leaving the scene of an accident, or other similarly serious offenses, however, his license is automatically confiscated, and he must post a sizable bail as well.

Those drafting the new law worked on the assumption that driving is a privilege granted by the state, rather than a right. Consequently, the state can take away a motorist's driving privileges automatically if he has committed a serious violation such as: manslaughter or reckless homicide, drunken driving or driving while under the influence of narcotic drugs, felony in which

Reckless Driving

by Anthony and Marietta Marcin

a motor vehicle was used, or leaving the scene or a traffic accident in which a person was killed or injured.

The motorist may also lose his license at the discretion of the Secretary of State if he is convicted of numerous offenses during a relatively short period of time.

Under the old law, the Secretary of State administered license examinations in the Chicago area. In the rest of the state, examinations were conducted by the

(Continued on Page 25)

Top to Bottom: Ptlm. George Murphy of Chicago's Traffic Warrant Unity shows the monthly warrant load before and after the "license in lieu of bail" plan was adapted.

A motorist surrenders his license to Chicago Patrolman Archie Hignett. Under the new system he receives a summons and a receipt for his license which permits him to drive until his case is settled.

The vision of a driver's license applicant is thoroughly checked by a trained inspector. Statewide the examinations are now uniform and complete.

In Springfield, a tabulating machine produces the monthly report of license revocations and suspensions. William H. Kavin, left, chief clerk of Illinois' Drivers License department, examines the list (Model 403 I.B.M. Accounting Machine).



Photo Identification Unit

Faurot, Inc. of 299 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. has just announced the Faurot Photographic Identification unit. It is a self-contained, completely equipped unit for simplified photographing of prisoners. The Faurot unit is so designed that absolutely no skill is required to operate it. The camera has a dividing back for front and side views of a prisoner on one 4" x 5" 8



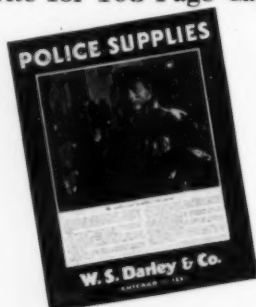
film sheet. It features a self-cocking shutter operated by the new Faurot Synchro-Electromatic Shutter and Light Control. The entire unit, occupies an area of 3 x 8 feet and can be assembled in a matter of minutes. The design is such that inexperienced operators can make excellent photographs in a matter of a few minutes. For further information circle #1 on Readers Service Card.

* * *

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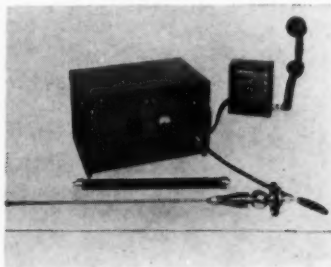
For further information circle #10 on R. S. Card

have just published their new catalog. This 1955 fully-illustrated catalog lists Same Browne Belts, Pistol Holster, Puttees, Leather Accessories and Uniform Footwear. A copy of this catalog may be had by circling #2 on the Readers Service Card.

* * *

Ruggedized Transceiver

Just announced by the Allied Engineering Division of Allied International Inc. of South Norwalk, Connecticut the new type 502 Transceiver and type 503 control unit are designed for trouble-free service under difficult operating conditions. Primarily intended for desert climates the equipment is ruggedly made to withstand mechanical shock with all components designed for extra heavy duty. Effective amplitude modulation is obtained



by limiting audio frequency response to the most important speech frequencies. The transceiver operates on a fixed crystal control at a frequency of 2870 kc or 5740 kc. Sensitivity is 1 microvolt on either. Incorporated in the unit is a noise limiter circuit to eliminate interference, including ignition noise, a squelch circuit to quiet the receiver when signals are not being

received. For further information circle #3 on Readers Service Card.

* * *

Pulsating Red

Southern Signals Inc., 222 Beach Street, Shreveport, Louisiana, is offering a possible solution to the increasing number of automobile accidents caused by drivers not seeing traffic signals. The new unit "Pulsating Red," operates on a fourth section set above the red light unit of a standard traffic signal. It can also be attached directly



to the red light itself. Installation tests have shown that "Pulsating Red" stands out effectively against distracting backgrounds (electric signs etc.). Also the unit does not wash out in direct sunlight. Pulsating at 340-420 flashes per minute, "Pulsating Red" catches the driver's eyes from greater distances thus preparing him much sooner to take the necessary action to stop safely. For additional information circle #4 on Readers Service Card.

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For further information circle #9 on R. S. Card

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For further information circle #28 on R. S. Card



(Continued from Page 3)

- Q. If a person is unable to obtain bail in a criminal prosecution, what happens to him?
- A. He is committed to the county prison in default of bail.
- Q. Under what authority can you lodge him in jail?
- A. By commitment.
- Q. If after the defendant is lodged in a prison, bail is forthcoming, how does he gain his freedom?
- A. In most cases, by a release from the committing magistrate.
- Q. What is the person who makes a Dying Declaration called?
- A. A Declarant.
- Q. What is a dying declaration?
- A. A statement made by a person, either oral or written, who is the victim in homicide and abortion cases, relative to material knowledge of the crime.
- Q. Under what conditions is a Dying Declaration admissible evidence?
- A. It must be proven that the victim was in actual danger of death, that the victim believed that death was imminent and that death later did ensue.
- Q. How much time may elapse from the time of taking the Declaration until the death of the victim?
- A. There is no time set by Statute, although there are cases on record where the victim did not die for a period of five months.
- Q. What is a Dying Declaration used for?
- A. As evidence against the defendant.
- Q. How does a Dying Declaration differ from a confession.
- A. The victim of a crime makes the Dying Declaration, and the defendant in a crime makes a confession.

feffion.

- Q. If a victim was too weak to sign a Dying Declaration, how could you go about getting a legal signature to the document?
- A. Write his name and have him touch the pen in the presence of witnesses.
- Q. What is a confession?
- A. A confession is a statement, either oral or written, made at any time, by a person, admitting or suggesting the inference that he had committed, or participated, in the commission of a crime.
- Q. Who makes a confession?
- A. The defendant in a case.
- Q. What must be proved in order to properly admit a confession as evidence?
- A. The confession must be given voluntarily and of the defendant's own free will and accord. There must be no force, threats, fear or menace and there must be no promises of reward or immunity.
- Q. A defendant makes a confession and later in court wants to change his story. Can he do that?
- A. Yes, he may change his story, but that will not change the confession if it can be proven that the confession was properly taken.
- Q. If a defendant made a confession to a stenographer in shorthand, and he signed the shorthand notes, but did not see nor sign the transcription, would it be admissible?
- A. Yes, if it can be proven by witnesses that the notes were the same as the transcription.
- Q. You lock up a prisoner in a cell and plant a police officer in another cell, and the defendant makes a statement implicating himself in a crime, not knowing his confidant is a policeman. Is that permissible as evidence?
- A. Yes, a confession obtained by trickery is not barred.



A Halligan Tool* in Every Car!

A State Police Commissioner writes, "After a complete test of all the forcible entry operations we put one in every barracks, but when the tool did the thousand and one unusual things police are called in for, chopping thru ice, lifting heavy weights off pinned people, rescuing people from wrecks, separating locked car bumpers to open traffic, lifting manhole covers, gratings etc., we are now putting them in every trooper car."

Write **M. A. HALLIGAN**

*Reg. U.S. Patent Office

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For further information circle #16 on Readers Service Card

your headquarters
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For further information circle #18 on R. S. Card



Weapon-Wise

A Technical Report on Weapons for Law Enforcement



by David O. Moreton, Technical Editor

HANDLOADING

A Little History

Handloading of Ammunition dates back in our History to the early days when as a nation of shooters and hunters each man "rolled his own" and cast his own ball over wilderness and revolutionary campfires or in the open hearth of his own home. One of the first considerations made when considering the adoption of the Brass Cartridge Case by this country's military was whether or not the empty brass could be reloaded.

The metallic cartridge era was ushered in during the latter part of the Civil War. Not many metallic cartridge guns were used during this conflict, the majority being of the muzzle loading variety. The first factory producing reloading equipment was founded by John H. Barlow, who signed his name in his early reloading manuals "J. H. Barlow, Ex-Sergt. Co. D, 14th, USI." His company, founded in 1878, called the Ideal Manufacturing Company was situated in New Haven, Connecticut.

In an early Ideal Handbook, J. H. Barlow reprinted a number of testimonial letters among which was one from a police officer. It reads as follows:

"Ideal Manufacturing Co.

Dear Sirs:

The measure forwarded by you came to hand yesterday, and is certainly very neat and handy. I have used the tools considerably since I received them, and like them more and more as I get accustomed to them. That combined re and de-capper, loader and extractor, and I might add, in an emergency, tooth pick, nut cracker and Handy Billy, is a credit both to the inventor and manufacturer. Thanking you for having at-

tended so promptly to so trivial a matter, I remain."

This letter shows the most complete utilization of a reloading tool that I have ever run across. Some modern day officers could make good use of such a versatile item as a "Handy Billy."



A-Bullet Mould. B-Loading Chamber. C-Recapper. D-Bullet Sizer. E-Opening Mouth of Shell.

The complete versatility of the early Ideal Tools is something of a wonder but their compactness and complete usefulness in the field was their biggest feature. With one of these early tools a man could go afield with a few cartridges and at the end of the day's shooting, sit down at the campfire, take his reloading tool from his pocket, melt his lead, cast his bullets in one end of the tool, de-cap and re-cap, measure the powder charge from his powder horn into the reprimed cases and finally seat the bullets and he was ready for the next day's shooting or even the next Indian skirmish, if he was in the Indian Territory.

The prices of the early Ideal Reloading Tools were really terrific; the most expensive being \$3.00 while the lowest price was \$2.25. The Ideal No. 6 was nickel plated and complete in its box weighed 32 ounces. This tool came in 38 different calibers and with this one piece unit one could mold bullets, size bullets, recap, size the cartridge case mouth and load.

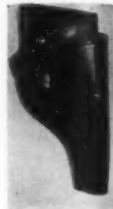
The Ideal Manufacturing Company under John H. Barlow was successful. Eventually his interest in the company was purchased first by the Marlin Firearms Company and then a little later by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. Neither company however produced any reloading tools. In 1924 the Lyman Family entered the picture and purchased complete control of Ideal from Winchester. Since then the Lyman's have run the business with six of them now actively engaged in the management and operation of their factory, now located in Middlefield, Connecticut.

I believe that it would be advisable to point out here, as I will later in this series (Part II of Handloading will appear in December's Weapon Wise), that handloaded cartridges are often more accurate than regular factory

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For further information circle #33 on R. S. Card

loaded ammunition. This is, of course only true where the handloader has taken the time to match bullet type, weight and powder charge for a particular gun under specific conditions.

Handloading Offers Economies

Thanks to the economical medium of Handloading, many departmental shooting programs and individuals are able to devote more time to practice on the range. Departments throughout the country became interested in handloading when war restrictions were on, and ammunition was difficult to get. Some departments found that their men were becoming stagnant as far as marksmanship practice was concerned. The necessity of operating on slim budgets and the desire of the men of departments to become and stay expert shots had made handloading popular.

The Danbury, Connecticut, Police Department under Chief Faverino Mazzia is one of the many departments to take up handloading on a large scale. Chief Mazzia's men under the direction of Captain J. Howard McGoldrick started loading during World War II when ammunition was at a premium. Captain McGoldrick became interested in handloading through a friend who lives near his home on the outskirts of Danbury. The



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For further information circle #5 on R. S. Card

Captain and the men of the department load on an average of 20,000 to 25,000 rounds of ammunition per year. Monday evening (from October to May) is the usual night for reloading, with a night's production averaging 1500 rounds. The department estimates that handloading saves approximately five cents per round when they are loading and shooting mid-range wad-cutters.

Figured in dollars and cents the Danbury Police Department saves approximately sixty dollars (\$60.00) every handloading night, this means that their handloading equipment was paid for after the second handloading session. Captain McGoldrick says that the men of the department have a new respect for shooting and that "handloading brings the shooter right down to basics, teaches him about powder, primers and bullets, and if the man has a real interest in shooting, handloading is bound to make a better shot out of him."

Other reasons motivate departments into adopting handloading in addition to plain savings in dollars and cents. In the case of the Los Angeles Police Department, a number of years ago it became apparent that marksmanship was at a new low, with the department on the losing end of gun battles and in competition. To rectify this, a compulsory marksmanship program was introduced and to keep the cost within reason it was decided that the ammunition for this program would be handloaded. Today the Los Angeles Police Department has an excellent marksmanship record, a Police Pistol Team of enviable reputation and the criminal thinks twice before engaging members of the department in a gun duel. Using trusty prisoners for some of the operations, the department handloads over one million rounds a year.

Handloading Literature

There is a wealth of excellent reference material on handloading available for those who wish to make use of it. Before starting to buy equipment or the actual process of handloading it is a good idea to become thoroughly acquainted with the process, and equipment available.

Lyman Color Film on Reloading

Probably the most important addition to the literature on handloading is a new sound motion picture in 16mm color made by the Lyman Gun Sight Company and called "How to Reload a Fired Cartridge." This 20 minute film was introduced to the shooting fraternity during the 1955 National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. At Perry this film was received with tremendous enthusiasm. It is available to departments and clubs at no charge by contacting the Modern Talking Picture Service Inc., at 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York. For further information circle #31 on

"The Handgun Grip That Won't Slip"

"10 POINT" Grips made for most modern Colt and S&W revolvers will not slip in moist or wet hands. Made from an unbreakable semi-hard rubber compound, they may be easily and quickly installed without changing or marring gun. Can be cut or shaped to fit individual hand. In BLACK only, they fit all square and most of the round butt models. No thumb rest. Not available for automatics.

Price - \$4.95 per pair

Write for Bulletin 520

Mershon Company, Inc.

Glendale 5, California — Since 1935



For further information circle #22 on Readers Service Card

Readers Service Card.

Outstanding among the manufacturers' manuals available is the Ideal Handbook No. 40 published by the Lyman Gun Sight Company, Middlefield, Connecticut, and selling for \$1.00. The Lyman Ideal Handbook is probably the best known and most widely read handloading manual in America, if not in the world.

Also ranking high on the list is the "Belding and Mull Handbook Handloading Ammunition," published by Belding and Mull (manufacturer) 100 North 4th Street, Philipsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, price \$1.00. Like the Lyman Manual, it contains complete instructions for handloading of ammunition for revolvers, rifles and shotguns.

The father and son team of Vernon D. and Raymond G. Speer, Speer Products Company, Lewiston, Idaho also have a manual, the Speer Handloaders Manual Volume 1. This covers only the Speer Rifle Bullets for which both Speers are famous. While not primarily of interest to police work it is included here for general information's sake.

The National Rifle Association at 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., long a standard source of information for shooters through their monthly magazine the American Rifleman has published two booklets, Volume 1 and Volume 2 on "Reloading Information," from the American Rifleman. These booklets also bear N.R.A. Handbook numbers 1 and 6 respectively, and are priced at seventy-five cents each.

The afore mentioned are all either spiral bound or paperbacked manuals. The following are all cloth bound volumes and considered as outstanding supplementary and advanced reference sources. This group is headed by an encyclopedic volume now in its second edition and written by one of this country's outstanding ballisticians Phillip B. Sharpe. This tome "The Complete Guide to Handloading" is packed with data on loads, tools and reloading in detail. It covers almost every detail imaginable dealing with cartridges and their behavior. This volume is published by Funk and Wag-

nalls, 153 East 24th Street, New York 10, New York and sells for \$10.00.

A second large volume in this reference group is Earl Naramore's Principles and Practice of Loading Ammunition, published by Thomas G. Samworth, Small Arms Technical Publishing Company, Georgetown, South Carolina at \$10.00. This work is listed by the publisher as a treatise on the loading of ammunition—with particular reference to the individual who reloads his own cartridges—together with an explanation of the underlying principles which govern or limit such practice.

Ranking very high on the list of basic information is Colonel Townsend Whelen's "Why Not Load Your Own?" now in its third edition. Revised and enlarged, this work bears the subtitle "Basic Handloading for Everyone." Colonel Whelen is probably one of the best known gun experts in the United States. "Why Not Load Your Own?" would receive my vote as the most practical book for the beginner to buy, in addition to either the Lyman or Belding and Mull Handbook. The work is basic, and as right from the beginning Col. Whelen presumes that you don't know anything about handloading, he covers the process step by step. "Why Not Load Your Own?" is published by Combat Forces Press, 1529 18th Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C. and is priced at \$3.50.

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For further information circle #15 on R. S. Card

Chiefly Chatter



**Roy F. Alexander,
Chief of Police
Robbins, North Carolina**

AS IT HAS BEEN several months since we had a "Chatter" about a small town chief of police, this month we have selected Chief Roy F. Alexander of Robbins, North Carolina.

By looking at the map you can see his town is left of center in the state and the index tells us that the population is 1600.

It is always interesting for comparison purposes to know what the people of an area "do for a living." In answer to our query, the chief told us that his town has one large rayon factory with a weekly payroll of about \$45,000. In other fields of enterprise are the many chicken hatcheries and of course, farming occupies a large section of the community.

The police department of Robbins consists of Chief Alexander and his lone assistant. The chief does the day shift and his assistant covers the night work.

After serving three and a half years in the U. S. Navy, stationed on the U. S. S. *Alaska* and seeing service at Iwo Jima, Okinawa and also in North Atlantic Patrol, he received his discharge from the service. His rating was Gunner's Mate 3/c.

In 1951 he joined the staff of the York, S. C. Police Department as patrolman under the famed authority on traffic and safety, Bill Ivey (See *LAW AND ORDER*, Dec. 1953). After three years with the York department he accepted the position of chief of police in Robbins. This was August 16th, 1954.

Filling in the background of the chief we find he was born in Cooleemee, N. C. and received his formal education at Cooleemee High School and Rutherford College. Before his hitch in the navy, Chief Alexander spent several years in professional baseball. He made note of

the fact that he went as high as Class A ball and if you can remember when the immortal Babe Ruth played with the Boston Braves, you can place the year Chief Alexander had his tryout with them. He played in the "farm" clubs in the south but fondest in his memory is the five years he played with the famous House of David team. This team traveled around the country and many of you can remember the bewhiskered gentlemen who were such crackerjacks as ball players. Every chief we have met who had a background of pro-ball was a catcher. The chief fooled us—his position was in the "hot spot", shortstop.

"Chief," we asked, "What ever made you want to be a policeman?" He told us without any hesitation, "I always wanted to be a law enforcement officer—ever since I was a kid." He added, "One of the pleasures of life is meeting people and a law enforcement officer is in a position to meet many people and make many friends."

Another question which always interests us is the answer to "What makes a good cop?" The chief said "An officer who 'sticks' to the law but always gives the people with whom he deals the benefit of the doubt. Being a good officer is to enforce the law and to put special emphasis and control on incidents that may develop into future crimes. It is not the amount of arrests that an officer makes which decide his value as an officer, but rather ones ability to keep down trouble in a way that will prevent a crime from happening. The manner in which an officer goes about making an arrest is important for the officer should treat the offender in the same way he would expect to be treated if the case were reversed. I have tried that policy and it has been effective."

Since coming to the Town of Robbins, Chief Alexander has organized a school-safety patrol and has been instrumental in getting "Stop" signs placed at important intersections. For his youngsters in the safety patrol he manages to get passes for the movies and once a month takes them on a weiner-roast. Since baseball is one of his "first loves" he assists in the Little League and the Pony League of Robbins.

This past year the town has purchased a patrol car and in the very near future a two-way radio will be added to the equipment.

One of the best assets a police officer can have is a genuine, friendly smile. Chief Alexander believes that smiles are contagious and because of his cheerfulness he is well liked by the school children. One of the best essays in the high school's English class was "A Tribute To A Cop" and it was inspired by the friendly wave of the hand and a cheery "good morning" that the chief gives as he directs traffic by the school.

Since coming to Moore County, N. C. he has become a member of the North and South Carolina Law Enforcement Association, North Carolina Police Executive Association and the Moore County Law Enforcement Association. He is a member of the Methodist

(Continued on Page 24)



Pedal Patrol

According to a news release by the International City Manager's Ass'n the business district of Birmingham, Ala., now has a pedal patrol. Police officers in downtown Birmingham are getting around on new bikes that are especially equipped with foam rubber seats and motorbike wheels. They are in use during the hours of 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. The bicycles were adapted when it was found that in this manner the business areas could be patrolled in a shorter period of time and with fewer policemen.

Traffic Paints

A color-photographic method of recording the wearing power of traffic paint has been devised by two employees of the New York Department of Traffic. Victor Ross and Frank Meyers have mapped out a plan whereby a color photo was taken of every three-line unit—each of a different manufacturer—which was eventually made part of a chart.

The finished chart not only gives engineers a record of the rate of deterioration of each company's painted line over a five-month period, but also the wearing power of all companies' paints involved in the test. This information came to us from the *Traffic Bulletin*, New York City Department of Traffic.

Dispatcher (From Page 10)

tion because no matter how rough things get a dispatcher or police officer, whether he admits it or not, always takes a personal interest in the outcome of such tragedies.)

3:12 P.M.—Phone: "Kids are breaking windows in a vacant house on Ohio St." Car 4 sent to investigate. Kids brought into the station to see the juvenile officer.

3:20 P.M.—Phone: State Police called saying that a possible O.U.I. (drunken driver) was coming in State St. from Orono, driving a maroon Pontiac convertible.

3:21 P.M.—Radio: "Car 2 clear on crossing."
"Car 2 go right out State St. and be on lookout for a maroon Pontiac convertible. Possible O.U.I. Spotted in Orono by State Police."
Radio: Car 6 called in saying he was at that vicinity and would check for this car.

3:26 P.M.—Radio chattering: Cars 6 and 2 have spotted car and are giving chase down State St. toward town.

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especially designed for operating
standard 110 volt A. C. . . .

- TAPE RECORDERS • DICTATING MACHINES
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- RADIO SETS • TRANSMITTER SETS
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For further information circle #29 on Reader Service Card

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Ideal for
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Cross, Rescue Work, etc.
Simply Using Extension
Cords.



EASY
TO
INSTALL
EASY
TO
OPERATE

Lights put on corner traffic men to be on alert for above car.

3:29 P.M.—Radio: "This is car 2. Bringing driver of maroon Pontiac to station. Driving while under the influence. Wants blood test. Get equipment ready."

This man was turned over to the traffic department. Taken to hospital for blood test then locked up to await bail when sober. (We get too many of these.)

3:40 P.M.—Phone: "How are the roads

to Presque Isle?"

Phone: A call for the Chief.

Phone: A call for one of the girls in the Traffic Dept.

Radio: "This is car 6. Am having motor trouble. Going to garage."

Phone: "Where is Clark St?"

Phone: "Is it going to snow tonight?"

Phone: "When is the Policeman's ball this year?"

Phone: "Can you tell me what the temperature is outside, please?" (It

(Continued on Page 27)

For Every Microphone Need in Two-Way Radio

SHURE

Has a "Field-Proved" Model

Here is the world's most popular fixed-station all-purpose microphone. Outstanding because of its high speech intelligibility, extended frequency range, high output and reduction of feedback. Prevents the transmission of distracting station noises.



Model 55s
"Small Unidyne"
Ultra-Cardioid
Dynamic
Microphone

This is the original "old faithful" mobile hand microphone. Used for rugged field and car duty more than all other makes combined! Features high speech intelligibility and ruggedness. Stands up under heavy use and abuse.



The
"100 Series"
Carbon
Hand-Held
Mobile
Microphone

This Controlled Reluctance Microphone Cartridge is an ideal service replacement for the Model 5205L Dispatcher and for use in special hidden microphone applications. Practically unaffected by heat and humidity.



Model R5
"Controlled
Reluctance"
Microphone
Cartridge

This dispatching unit handles the most severe field requirements of paging and dispatching systems. Supplied with 2-conductor shielded cable, and wired to operate both microphone and relay circuits. Features "Grip-to-Talk, Slide-to-Lock" long-life switch.



Model 5205L
"Dispatcher"
Complete
Dispatching
Unit

Designed for use with small portable and mobile transmitters. Only 2" in diameter and 1 1/2" thick. Has 3-conductor coiled cord, metal-spring strain relief, and Push-to-Talk switch. Has same operating characteristics as "100 Series" Carbon Microphones.



Model 115
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"Pack"
Microphone

A Controlled Reluctance Microphone and desk stand assembly—ideal for mobile and fixed-station use in all types of communications work. Has a built-in switch for controlling both the microphone circuit and an external relay or control circuit.



Model 510MD
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For additional information circle #25 on Readers Service Card

On The Beat (Continued from Page 14)
slowly, perhaps pass a place several times before deciding it is safe to break in.

Noting Licenses Helpful. The list of possible criminal or suspicious actions is endless. The point is that an efficient officer learns to identify them, to separate them from the actions from law-abiding citizens. In connection with any of these a safe rule is to be alert to license numbers of vehicles that may be involved. Even when nothing happens to justify further action at the time, it is always possible that a crime will be reported subsequently.

Prudent officers keep such numbers and notations a reasonable length of time. If nothing happens, it is simply a worthwhile habit. It may lead to finding an offender, a witness—or in solving some phase of an investigation. Even the most experienced officer does not place too much reliance on his memory. His experiences with witnesses emphasize the frailties of testimony and recollection. He knows it is often important to observe with a pencil.

Chiefly Chatter (Continued from Page 22)
Church, Director of the Lions Club, Commander of the American Legion and a member of the VFW.

He is married and has a youngster, Roy, Jr. who is now 11 years old.

In a country of small towns, great cities and "in betweens" a golden thread binds all together in free-self-government. Such officers as Alexander are its freedom protecting fibres.

FUR CAPS

Attention: Police Chiefs, Commissioners, etc. who are interested in the comfort and well being of their men during the winter months!

This scientifically designed winter headwear is now being used by troopers and police in many states.



These caps feature: Wareproof Mouton Fur for ear and neck warmer, same front peak; water repellent fine poplin or black leather crown. Lining Fiber-Temp (Fiberglass), very fine quilted, satin, lighter and warmer than wool; beautifully hand finished.

Let us send you samples of our winter headwear, postpaid.

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Telephone JUDson 2-3663

For further information circle #32 on Readers Service Card

Reckless Driving (Continued from Page 17)

department of public safety, which was under the Governor's jurisdiction. This division of authority, existing because former governors and state secretaries were unwilling to surrender any powers, was terminated by an agreement between Governor Stratton and Secretary Carpentier. The result has been a more uniform and simplified application set-up. Today, a person applying for a new license in Illinois is given a variety of tests by trained inspectors. The tests determine the applicant's visual aptitude, his ability to read and understand highway signs, and his knowledge of traffic laws. The applicant also takes a driving test, in which the inspector checks his ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable control while operating a motor vehicle.

And each applicant's automobile is checked for mechanical defects.

A license is not issued until all tests have been passed successfully.

If a driver's license has been revoked or suspended, he must retake these tests as though he were applying for a new license. Also, all drivers over 70 must pass an examination when their licenses come up for renewal (The inspectors have found close to one out of four of these older drivers fail license renewal tests—their chief set-backs being poor vision and an inability to drive as skillfully as they should).

What do police enforcement officers and court officials think of the new law?

Praising the "driver license for bail" system, which has been called the "brain child of the policeman on the street," Chicago's Commissioner of Police, Timothy J. O'Connor, has said that as a result of the provision "the morale of our traffic men is higher and the department has been relieved of much of the expensive and time-wasting burden of serving traffic warrants. A traffic ticket means something today. A driver is not so quick to gamble on a traffic light. We are finding few violators with their glove compartments stuffed with traffic summonses."

And, the people of Illinois seem to like the new law, too, harsh through it is.

Soon after it went into effect, a driver convicted of drunken driving many times in the past was involved in a head-on collision. This time he didn't escape with a fine, though. His license was revoked immediately. Within the next few weeks Secretary of State Carpentier received "thank you" notes from 125 members of the offender's community, who expressed their relief that this dangerous driver was finally curbed.

Another grateful woman was the daughter of an oldster, who appeared at Carpentier's office and begged that her father have his license revoked before he killed himself. For, she said, he had been having numerous accidents recently, but none of them were brought to the attention of the authorities because the old man simply paid for the damage on the spot. An examination of the father revealed that he was, indeed, unfit to drive. His license was revoked, and another highway horror's work halted.

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For further information circle #11 on Readers Service Card

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Law enforcement departments everywhere are discovering dozens of uses for the TRICOLOR Flashlight, with its powerful, brilliant GREEN, WHITE or RED BEAM always ready at your fingertips. As a spotlight or emergency light, for highway signalling, for searching or investigating — the TRICOLOR comes in hard-baked enamel and chrome finish, with a handy snap-on belt clip.

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☐ Please ship the following order:

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@ \$9.00 per doz.

.....Doz. No. 333 TRICOLOR Flashlights.....

@ \$12.00 per doz.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

For further information circle #17 on R. S. Card



Lie Detector Training

The next class at the Keeler Polygraph Institute will begin October 17th. This institute trains polygraph examiners and has just completed a successful semester where 11 students received graduation credits. The students represented police departments all over the nation. If you wish more information write to the Director of Training, 341 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

Uniform Allowances

The Municipal Finance Officers Ass'n reports that Oak Park, Ill. has instituted a new system which provides better control than exists when an annual cash payment is made to each employee for uniform allowance. The system permits more flexibility than would be present if uniforms were either stocked or purchased through one company on a bid basis.

The 1955 fiscal budget of Oak Park set \$8850 for Police and Firemen uniforms. Each new employee receives \$200 for the first year and \$50 each year following. Unexpended balances can be accumulated from year to year up to a maximum of \$250.

Basic uniform lists have been developed for each department and only items on the list can be purchased with uniform allowance money. Employees may purchase items from any dealer as long as they meet the quality and style standards determined by the department heads. Countersigned invoices are then sent to the finance department, recorded on the individual uniform account, and checks with a minimum of \$10 are made up once a month to reimburse employees.

Police Academy-On-Wheels

The police training academy of Toledo, Ohio, is offering a traveling course that will make the circuit of

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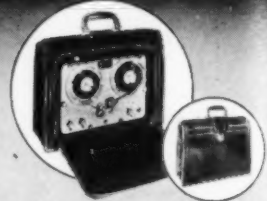
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For further information circle #20 on R. S. Card

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For further information circle #6 on R. S. Card

police departments of small towns and cities.

The first city to contract for the course is Ashland, Ohio. The course consists of 10 to 12 weekly sessions of two hours each. The cost to each city will be \$35 a session and will pay the travel expenses of the instructors at the rate of 8c a mile. The fee will be used to pay the instructors who include persons trained in such fields as medicine, chemistry and psychology.

Among topics to be covered are; laws of arrest, search and seizure; interrogation, fingerprints and identification and patrol techniques. The Civil Service Assembly says certificates will be given to those attending the courses.

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Summer
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For further information circle #4 on R. S. Card

Dispatcher (From Page 23)

seems like once the phone starts ringing everyone decides to call at once. Then a radio call busts in the middle and no one can hear anything, so you put down the phones, tell the prowl car to "stand by." Then you start all over again.)

3:52 P.M.—A man came to the desk to report a theft. It was minor so this report was taken at the desk. Said that while he was waiting at the Union Station for a train he set a bag containing two bowling balls on the floor side of him. He then fell asleep. When he woke up his balls were gone. Said he was the Maine State bowling champ and needed his balls. (This is an actual incident.)

4:00 P.M.—Lights put on all the beat men for report on their tickets issued during the day.

For the next ten minutes the beat men are all calling in giving their ticket reports for the dispatcher's records.

Men on the night crew are coming into the station to prepare for their tour of duty. The night captain reads over all the squawks that came in during the day. Reporters from NEWS and TV station are following up on the events of the day and making notes.

4:10 P.M.—Radio: All cars are contacted and requested to report their mileage, amount of gas put in tanks, and number of violation tickets issued. Car 2 requested to pick up the street men when he got the signal that the night crew was out.

Phone: Request for an ambulance on Dutton St. Man had fallen downstairs.

Car 5 sent to investigate. Ambulance sent from Fire Station.

Phone: "Is there a basketball game tonight?" (As public servants, the police are supposed to have all the answers.)

Phone: "Correct time please?"

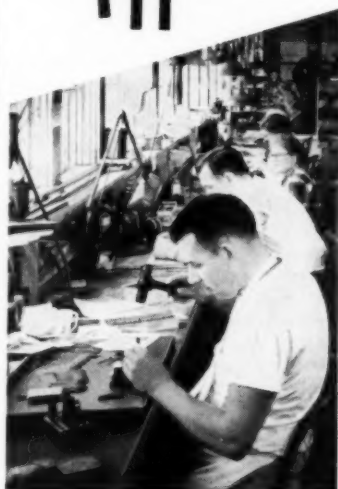
4:20 P.M.—Radio: "This is car 4. Have an accident in Pickering Sq. Will be in late. Send a relief if possible."

4:30 P.M.—Run sheet completed and totaled, giving full report on number of Traffic violation tickets issued during the day, the number of arrests for different offenses, the number of squawks written, mileage on each car, amount of gas and oil put into cars and number of miles traveled by each car.

4:40 P.M.—This run sheet and report signed by the Day Captain was turned over to the Chief.

At 4:42 I was relieved by the night dispatcher and at 5:00 I was home with my family. Grateful that we were all healthy and together.

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For further information circle #8 on Readers Service Card

"According to Law..."

Edited by Irving B. Zeichner
Counsellor-at-Law

Expert Opinion of Officer

Defendant was charged with criminal negligence in the death of Joseph Thomas Westby, an eight-year old boy. Joseph and two other boys were riding their bicycles on a highway shoulder when he was struck from behind by a Buick sedan owned by the defendant.

Defendant did not dispute that it was his car which killed Joseph nor that he was riding in it at the time, but contended that he was not its driver. He testified that upon leaving a party he made the rounds of the bars. He claimed to have accepted the offer by a patron of the Green Parrot to drive him home, and that he slept in the back seat of his car during the trip.

Other testimony indicated that the defendant's wife heard the description broadcast of a car involved in a fatal accident. She examined the defendant's motor vehicle and found the front fender, bumper and headlight damaged. The police were notified, and inspection readily established that the defendant's automobile was the one involved in the accident.

The police testified that they had examined the scene of the accident shortly after it occurred, and that car tracks, skid marks, and scratches then observed on the highway indicated that Joseph was riding on the shoulder prior to the impact; that the skid marks extended back some 12 feet therefrom; that other marks indicated that Joseph's bicycle had been dragged some 76 feet thereafter; and that the car involved did not stop. This was corroborated by Joseph's companions.

Fred Odegard, Acting Chief of Police, was called to the stand and asked:

"If those brakes were put on to leave marks such as you saw out there, can you now tell us what would happen to

anybody asleep in the back seat, either lying down or sitting up?"

Under objections as to foundation and qualification, he answered:

"If you are sitting up, you lunge forward. If you are lying down, you would absolutely roll off of that, be thrown off the seat onto the floor."

As a basis for his qualification to so testify, it was shown that he had been a member of the police force for about 33 years; that he had been chief of traffic for the village for about 30 years; that he had attended several sessions of the F.B.I. school in Washington, and had worked for the F.B.I. for a short time; that he had investigated numerous accidents; and that he had observed the scene of this accident and was familiar with the surface of the highway there, and he had seen the marks left thereon by the car involved.

Defendant appealed his conviction on the ground that the reception into evidence of the expert opinion of the police officer was error.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota reversed the conviction, and held that the possible movements of a rear seat occupant resulting from "hard" braking action and sudden brake release were not a proper subject of expert opinion. It held that the principles of inertia were well known to the average person.

"Here the witness's long experience as a police officer was bound to add great weight to his opinion, and its effect upon the jury could have been quite substantial. Because it went to a material and crucial issue, we feel that its reception in evidence constituted error requiring a new trial."

Seizure of Jewelry

Precinct No. 13 of the Washington, D. C., police received a telephone call that a man was attempting to sell jewelry on U Street. The department was at the time investigating a murder in which jewelry had been stolen.

To probe the possibility that the jewelry being offered for sale had been taken from the scene of the murder and that the possessor might have some connection with the murder, the informant was asked by the police to tell the man that he had a buyer for the jewelry. He was also told to arrange for a time and place where a police officer, as the prospective buyer, might meet the seller.

At the appointed time and place, a police lieutenant, accompanied by another officer, approached a parked automobile where the defendant and a



woman were seated in the rear. The latter were informed of the identity of the officers and were asked to step out of the car. As they did so, the defendant dropped a napkin into the street between the car and the curb.

The police "patted them down" but no weapons were found on the persons of the defendant and his companion. But in the napkin which the defendant had dropped into the street were eleven rings and a cuff-link.

Convicted of grand larceny from a jewelry salesman's car, the defendant appealed on the ground that the trial court erred in admitting the evidence of the jewelry. He claimed that the "seizure" of the jewelry by the police was illegal.

The United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, affirmed the conviction and held that the evidence as competent and properly received.

"The officers had no warrant. However, they clearly had a right, indeed it was their duty investigating a murder and with the information upon which they acted, to approach, confront and interrogate the accused."

"There was here no seizure in the sense of the law when the officer examined the contents of the napkin after it had been dropped to the street."

Judicial Notice of Slang

Defendant was charged with using the mails with intent to extort money by threat to injure the person of the addressee. He was apprehended by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation immediately after he picked up a parcel which he supposed contained the sum demanded.

The letter, deposited with and caused to be delivered by the Post Office Department, read as follows:

"Okay, Maurie, this is it, get it and get it straight because you have only one chance. We want \$10,000 cash in 10's and 20's to be placed by you in a place designated by us in our next letter. You have 5 to 7 days. If you wish to contact us, please do so by advertising under personals in the Tribune. Please Maurie, make it easy on yourself by cooperating fully."

Defendant moved to dismiss on the ground that the letter failed to disclose any threat to injure the person of the addressee.

(Continued on Page 29)



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For further information circle #27 on R. S. Card

Rochester (Continued from Page 15)

Rochester's P.A.L. has two main objectives:

1. To provide recreation for the boy or girl who does not belong to or is not affiliated with any Youth recreational organization.
2. To develop a friendly relationship between the youngsters and the police officers.

All age groups were taken into consideration when the 3 large Youth Centers were selected.

The Stardust Club in Edgerton Park is designed for teenagers. It's a *dry* Nite Club with exotic atmosphere for dancing. It's a popular place and in 1954 a total of more than 20,000 persons used its facilities.

Under the same roof, in the basement is housed the P.A.L. "Model Railroad Heaven." A \$75,000 gift to the city, it not only is a big attraction to P.A.L. members, but also gives "frustrated" fathers hours of pleasure. The Train Room is just one of many projects where fathers and sons team up to play together. 2700 adults and children in 1954 marvelled at this miniature railroad set-up.

Many a young boxing enthusiast had his start in P.A.L. And at this same teenage center such sports as boxing, wrestling, ping pong and pool are enjoyed by scores of P.A.L. members.

The Youth Center, housed in the Headquarters building, is used mainly by the children in the immediate neighborhood, but its layout is the envy of all who have ever gone through it. Furnished and equipped with gifts from individuals in Rochester who have the interests of youth at heart, it can be labelled the answer to every child's dream. Girls have an opportunity to learn the art of home-making in the complete home economics department. Boys can busy themselves with the craft of their choice and participate in boxing, basketball, baseball, bowling. This P.A.L. center is proud of its Drum and Bugle Corps. Girls have an opportunity to learn to sew. Both boys and girls interested in photography can learn about their hobby here. There are group participation programs emphasizing the social graces. And last but not least, there's plenty of means to make music so the young folks can enjoy all kinds of dancing.

And in Rochester the desire for camp life among the young people and the lure of the great outdoors is not forgotten either. At 3 Lakes at Durand Eastman Park on Lake Ontario for 5 weeks each summer, at the

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For further information circle #24 on Readers Service Card

nominal cost of only \$15, boys and girls can enjoy the delights of summer camp at the P.A.L. Day Camp.

Also in the summer, P.A.L. has a 16-team (hardball) baseball league which operates from one of Rochester's parks—Genesee Valley Park—and is supervised by a Police Officer.

But Rochester's efforts on behalf of their young citizens do not stop with this broad program. Youth Bureau Captain Henry H. Jensen is a willing listener to plans tried in other communities, and even other countries. Rochester's Youth Bureau wants to leave no stone unturned on its war on crime and prevention of delinquency.

Rochester's Youth Bureau and staff will continue to utilize every effort and tool at their command, for they realize that perseverance, faith, and hope must be their permanent mascots, for in the "War against crime, there is no truce."

According To Law (Continued from Page 28)

The statute in part provided: "Whoever, with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, so deposits, or causes to be delivered (by the Post Office Department) any communication containing any threat... to injure the person of the addressee or of another, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both."

The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed the judgment and held that Congress intended to penalize every extortion demand by mail which is coupled with an expressed threat or with any language or expression which carries with it the reasonable connotation of a threat to injure the person of the addressee.

"We note judicially that the slang expressions employed are a part of the Hollywoodesque underworld and are essentially synonymous with a promise of a 'one-way ride.' As such, they have become a universally understood part of our vocabulary. Not only are they not ambiguous in the connotation in which they were here used, but, in fact, they express even more than by connotation a well nigh explicit threat of bodily harm."



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For further information circle #21 on R. S. Card

From the Editor

LEE E.
LAWDER



HERE WE ARE AGAIN at the "trick or treat" time of the year. Tradition says that on a certain night witches and goblins roam the earth doing whatever mischief possible. Of course these imaginative creatures need help to do a job—so our youngsters pitch in with a few ideas of their own.

The day after Halloween finds some of the older folks, chuckling a few "Tsk, tsks" and shaking their heads saying "Boys will be boys." You can bet they were not the victims of pranksters. On the other hand there are those who awake to find their front gate on top of the telephone pole or several lawn ornaments missing. They will scream and shout for greater protection and for the arrest of the culprits.

Since our first issue, each October we have editorialized on the problem of the mischief maker and have shown how police departments have started programs which include gigantic costume parties, dances and other fun activities.

Our cover this month shows a patrolman of the Greensboro (N. C.) Police Department holding a small bag. The bag contains cookies and Chief Williamson says the youngsters now look for the police instead of "looking out" for police. There has been a noticeable drop in the Halloween mischief making.

Worthwhile special programs year after year will eventually erase the "mischief thinking" that goes with Halloween. Knowing what we do

about mass psychology, we know that the individuals who compose the mass, thinks differently when alone than when in a group. The mild-mannered man who wouldn't hurt a fly can become a raging, beligerent mobster when with a group bent on destruction. Children are no different. A gang will do things that the lone boy would have no desire to do.

Years ago it was customary to celebrate the Fourth of July by shooting firecrackers and toy cannons. Nowadays this practice is outlawed in most states. Lives are saved and loss of sight and limbs from fireworks are becoming less and less. As the years pass, the trouble ceases to be a major issue. Youngsters are growing up without knowing the Fourth and the practice of "personal fireworks." They never used themselves they are never missed.

Halloween's nasty pranks will also be a practice that will be replaced in the minds of generations growing up. If they look forward to a program of fun and laughter and know nothing of the other phase of the day, it will be because programs have been prepared to steer their thinking in the right direction.

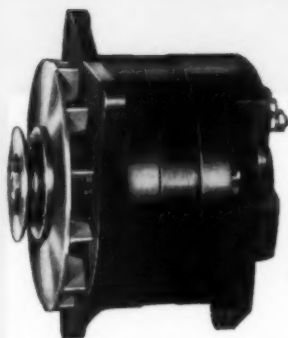
Index to Advertisers

	Page		Page
Agramonte, Ed	20	Gaylord, Chic	21
American Television & Radio Corp.	23	Halligan, M. A.	19
Amplifier Corp. of America	26	Hamilton International	26
Artic Fur Cap Corp.	24	Kling Photo Corp. (Minox)	19
Badger Shirt Co.	26	Leece-Neville Co.	31
Blackinton, V. H. & Co.	27	Lehmann, John S.	26
Bunker-Lee Enterprises	18	Maier-Lavaty Co.	30
Chicago Uniform & Cap Co.	18	McDermott, Julian A. Corp.	2
Darley, W. S. & Co.	18	Mershon Co., Inc.	21
De Mayo, Eugene & Sons	20	Metcalf Brothers & Co., Inc.	32
DuBois, A. & Son	25	Research Products, Inc.	29
Faurot, Inc.	14	Sawyer, The H. M. & Co.	10
Federal Sign and Signal Co.	11	Shure Brothers, Inc.	24
Ford, Div. of Ford Motor Co.	9	Weiman, H. I. & Son	28

Law and Order

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POLICE



L-N Heavy-Duty Alternator

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